

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 20

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see page 7.

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and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.The following three letters are more than sufficient to prove the
great efficacy of this extraordinary
medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectan-
dra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions
(two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they re-
mained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely
cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much
pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged
to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use.
They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recom-
mend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations
on the success of your remedy. — Havre, April 1st, 1891. — L. B. DE MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for
my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni
who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of
Nectandra Amara; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in
Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in
cases of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon
as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which
you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid
results obtained on board the s/s *Aquitain* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I not-
iced the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down
with sea-sickness.I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra*, I had the great satisfaction to see
them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country,
told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been
able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition in vomit whenever he attempted
to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory
by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the
great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at
the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity
to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was
wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Algaraz*, 17th January 1895.It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your
most excellent preparation the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very
ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore
most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers,
who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be,
Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINHO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should in-
form you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sick-
ness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess
that I myself, being always indisposed when I travel, have for the first time miraculously suc-
ceeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy.
I will remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples, for any one who loses 20
years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced.
Wishing you much success in your business, I am, yours truly, — JOSÉ CESAR DE MATOS.
Rua Augusta, n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant
voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from
sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial
to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me.
Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ F. PEREIRA BORGES.N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is
wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines,
to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is
acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as
he will find it very beneficial.**MANNER OF TAKING IT.**The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure
and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions,
the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 1895.

WHATEVER may be one's opinion of the political institutions which have supplanted the monarchy in this country, there can be no doubt of the assertion that they are proving more expensive and, inconsistent as it may seem, much more arbitrary than anything known under the last reign. Even after making every allowance for currency depreciation and setting one side the expenses consequent upon the recent naval revolt, the comparison is still largely against the present system. Not only has national expenditure and the national debt largely increased, but we have the same result in the finances of the states and of many municipalities. The new men are not only extravagant, but they are reckless of consequences. They not only waste the people's money on worthless objects, but they even do so when it is not certain how the money can be raised. There is of course but one end for such prodigality, and it is an end which is fast closing the record for all the reckless, venal governments which have fought, and intruded, and squandered their wealth on this continent during the past century. As for the despotic character of these governments, there is not a "republic" and hardly a district in South America which does not bear witness to it. There has never been a "liberator," who has not in time proved to be an oppressor. In every struggle, whether for liberation, or for personal power, there have been exhibitions of injustice and savage cruelty which ought never to stain the record of a republic. Had the people really comprehended the character and purposes of the institutions for which they were nominally fighting, such barbarities could never have happened. The people, or more correctly their political chiefs, have decided that the republic is to be their future form of government, and the true patriot must therefore make the best of it. Although the real republic is impossible under existing circumstances, something must be made of the imitation which will secure some degree of liberty and security for the people. And it is to this end that the attention of the Brazilian legislator is invited. He may feel that his people are free and independent, and that nothing now bars their march to prosperity and greatness, but let him not be deceived. The most serious danger that can threaten any people is that of official tyranny, the abuse of power by an unscrupulous and irresponsible class which considers itself licensed to oppress and rob by virtue of its official position. Until this abuse of power is corrected and strict responsibility is enforced, good government will be simply impossible. At the present moment, half a dozen of the state governments in Brazil are in confusion and dispute. In nearly every case the situation sprang from some usurpation of authority, or some act of oppression. The problem, therefore, is not how to settle these disputes, but how to prevent them;

not to decide who represents legality, but what to do with those who usurp and oppress. Justice must of course be the foundation of all government, and it should be the basis of all rights; but there can be no justice where the law and the wishes of the people are disregarded, and where violence is made the arbitrator in every dispute. The laws must be explicit and supreme, they must be founded upon justice, and every citizen, official as well as others, must be obliged to obey. Congress should therefore legislate, not for a party, but for the whole people; and it should seek to encourage peace and industry in order that the people may be contented and prosperous. Uniforms and Mauser rifles will never make Brazil a well-governed and progressive nation; but just laws and an honest, impartial government will certainly contribute much to that end. It is essential, therefore, that the states and municipalities should be provided with carefully considered laws which will determine their powers and responsibilities, and at the same time restrict every abuse of power. There should be a limit to their power to contract debt, to impose taxes, to seize property, and to interfere with the liberty of the citizen. The "bill of rights" in the constitution is not enough.

From the Washington Post, April 6th, 1895.

CLEVELAND ON ARBITRATION.

Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian plenipotentiary on the boundary line dispute, considered and determined by President Cleveland, presented his letters of recall to the President at noon yesterday. Acting Secretary of State Uhl presented the Baron, Secretary Gresham being out of the city. The Baron was accompanied by Gen. Cerqueira, Admiral Gnilloel, and three secretaries of the Brazilian legation.

Baron Rio Branco, in presenting his letter of recall, said:

Mr. President: The award rendered by your Excellency on the boundary question, submitted for arbitration by my government and that of the Argentine republic, under the treaty of the 7th of September, 1893, has fulfilled the object of the special mission which, during nearly two years, I have had the good fortune to discharge, in conjunction with Gen. Cerqueira, near the person of your Excellency. Thus, I have now the honor to present two letters from the President of the United States of Brazil, in one of which he expresses his appreciation and that of the Brazilian nation for the gracious solicitude with which your Excellency, in the midst of grave duties pertaining to your high office, examined and determined the question submitted to your decision, and in the other of which he gives notice of the recall of the two ministers on special mission entrusted with the advocacy of the rights of Brazil.

The solution of this ancient controversy was certainly a happy and an honorable event for the two friendly nations which had recourse to the enlightened and impartial judgment of your Excellency. The congratulatory exchange between the Presidents of the two republics clearly demonstrates that your Excellency's decision was received in both with satisfaction, inasmuch as, by the removal of a cause of possible discord and complication, it contributes powerfully toward the consolidation of peace and toward strengthening the relations of amity and good neighborhood between the two nations.

It is gratifying to be able to record this new triumph of the principle so reasonable and humane of international arbitration, the practice of which, always earnestly advocated by the United States of America, has become more frequent in our day and marks one of the greatest advances in our modern law of nations.

Mr. President, in having now the honor to address you for the last time in my official capacity, I beg leave to express our recognition of the kindness which we have received in this country and to assure your Excellency that in the discharge of my duties I have spared no efforts to merit the honor of your good will and confidence. I will consider always as the happiest and the best employed of my public life the years in which I was allowed to serve my country and the cause of justice in the midst of the great American people so worthily presided over by your Excellency for the second time. I, myself, as well as the other members of the Brazilian special mission, will ever keep in grateful remembrance our sojourn in this country, and in now taking leave of your Excellency we beg you to be pleased to accept our warmest and most cordial wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and for the continued prosperity of the United States of America.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. Minister, it is very gratifying to me to receive from your hands the letter whereby the President of the United States of Brazil expresses in this name and that of the Brazilian nation the appreciation of my action in consenting to consider and determine the question of boundaries between your country and the Argentine republic, which was submitted to me as arbitrator by the joint choice of the two parties concerned in the contention.

The United States has long and earnestly advocated the resort to international arbitration in settlement of differences which may not be amenable to the ordinary methods of diplomatic treatment, especially for the adjustment of controversies depending largely upon historical facts and determinable upon competent evidence and under rules akin to those which obtain in judicial procedure. Lending their example, as they have done

on many occasions, by themselves resorting to this honorable and humane forum, the United States, through their chief magistrate, could do no less than give their assistance to other friendly states in furthering a like disposition of controversies arising between them; and hence it was not alone a gratifying pleasure to me to assume the grave personal responsibility tendered to me by Brazil and the Argentine republic, but it was also in a high sense the fulfillment of an international duty toward two friendly states, which it behooved the President of the United States to perform in the interest of peace and good relationship on the western hemisphere.

During the long period of my consideration of the interesting questions involved in the Missions boundary dispute, it has been my good fortune to maintain agreeable personal relations with the envoys of the two countries who had been intrusted by their respective governments with the presentation of their cases and the evidence and arguments in support thereof. Now that their labors and mine in this respect are ended, and the special mission which has called you hither is appropriately closed, it becomes my duty to receive your letters of recall prior to your return to your country. I trust that you and your esteemed colleague, Gen. Cerqueira, will carry with you no less agreeable memories than those you leave here in official and social circles. To the friendly assurances heretofore given of the attachment of this government and of the sympathy for the sister republics of South America, I am gratified at the opportunity to add renewed expression, and I beg that upon your return you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil my best wishes that peace and prosperity may long be the portion of that country.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Cholera appears to have quite disappeared at Buenos Aires.

—The new census in Argentina was taken on the 10th inst.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram the Argentine national guard has been increased to 492,000 men by recent enlistments.

—In his recent message to congress President Urquiza congratulates the country on the peaceful termination of the Misiones boundary question, and expresses a hope that the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili may be settled in the same way.

—The Argentine government has refused to allow the Central Argentine railway to reduce its tariffs on merchandise for the Cuyo provinces, via Bahia and railways, as this would be prejudicial to certain guaranteed railways. The principle to the people does not seem to be considered.

—It is believed that the present session of the Argentine congress will be an exciting one. The radicals are determined to oppose the present government by every means in their power. The speaker as president of the senate, and will probably take full charge of the affairs of the Urquiza government. The outlook is certainly not promising.

—The Paraguayan custom-house receipts for 1894 were \$3,813,619, as against \$4,309,232 in 1893, a decrease of \$495,613. The general revenue from taxes for 1894 was \$4,547,135, against \$5,607,265 in 1893, a decrease of \$1,060,130. The imports for 1894 amounted to \$2,222,202 gold and the exports to \$1,270,985 paper at 64 per cent, say \$1,835,605 gold, whilst the returns for 1893 were imports \$2,533,298 gold, exports \$7,394,805 paper at 615 per cent, say \$1,229,968 gold.

—The Argentine squadron of evolution needs a special target for gun practice. The steamer *Dunkeld* which sank almost at the entrance of the River Plate, and which constitutes a real danger to navigation, should be a splendid target for any squadron of evolution, with the advantage that should the firing be good and the aim tolerable, a real benefit would be conferred upon navigation. The torpedo fleet might take a hint and try the destructive powers of the Whiteheads on the sunken hull. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The following figures in connection with the Madero port are of considerable interest, as they show how the port is increasing in importance. During the first quarter of 1892 152 steamers with 377,36 tons of merchandise entered, in the same period of 1893 223 steamers entered with 491,506 tons, in 1894 215 steamers with 519,077 tons, and in 1895 242 steamers with 591,391 tons. According to the tariff which is in force the revenue for the past quarter amounts to about \$285,000 gold, and to this amount must be added the dues for sailing vessels, etc. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The proverb is an old one (doctors differ, etc.) but it is seldom indeed that there is such a startling difference between men as that shown in a recent dispute concerning an old board ship arrived from Rio. She carried with her an Argentine medical officer, who certified that the patient had died from cerebral hemorrhage; the post mortem conducted by the Oriental officers is said to have shown that the death was the result of yellow fever. Of course, we speak as laymen, and there may be a remarkable resemblance between the symptoms of the two diseases; if not the swearing must have been unusually hard on either one side or the other. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, April 20.

—We have not had much to record to the credit of President Borda de late, so we are glad to be able to say that he gave a peremptory refusal to a large number of applications for "official passages" made to him just before the holidays. Those who wanted to make holiday trips and picnics, were obliged to do so at their own expense and not at the expense of the state. This was one of the minor abuses that he put an end to on commencing his presidency, and we are glad to say that he has adhered to his decision—a decision, by the bye, more popular in outside than in "official" circles, though that is generally the case with the reform of abuses. —*Montevideo Times*, April 14.

—The *Diario* of Buenos Aires is advocating obligatory military service. If there could be such a thing as obligatory work imposed upon the Argentine people, it would be much better. The greater danger for that country is not to be found in its ignorance of military science, but in the disinclination of the Argentine people to manual labor.

—Señor Beisso, a druggist of Montevideo, obtained a contract to mint one million dollars in silver coins for the Oriental government. The coinage was done in the mint of this city, and the whole business might have been made direct from government to government, but that is not how matters are conducted in these climes, and a Mr. Beisso thus became indispensable. The druggist in question has concluded his business and he is apparently satisfied with the result, *i.e.*, if money be true, he is about to purchase the property where President Borda resides with the view of presenting it to the *locatario* as a mark of recognition or gratitude for the contract given him. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The decree taking quarantine from all ports was, at last, published yesterday, and as usual in all such matters, the effect of good measures is destroyed by impossible clauses, one of which stipulates that Buenos Aires in the "only port" in Argentina where vessels can perform quarantine. It simply means that if a vessel arrives at Bahia Blanca or even at Ushuaia, capital of Tierra del Fuego, direct from Europe or anywhere else and the captain reports illness on board of an infectious character, the vessel must weigh anchor and proceed to Buenos Aires to be under the orders of the health board. It seems as if the equation of evolution will have to be ordered to Ushuaia to enforce compliance with such orders. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, April 20.

—The colonists of Santa Fé are no lovers of Governor Leizaola, and the commercial community of Rosario is equally unfavorable to him. Since his advent to power, taxation throughout the province has increased to a degree which threatens to paralyze and even ruin production in the province; several colonists have been compelled to realize their holdings in view of the impossibility to bear the ever-increasing taxation, and the demand for colonization lands has almost ceased owing to the same causes. Direct and indirect taxation in the shipping and commercial centers allows the same course as in the colonies, while the impotence of the government becomes chronic, the increased revenue evaporates mysteriously, and the credit assets of the province are negotiated for an old song. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, April 23.

—The offer made by President Borda to mediate in the affairs of Rio Grande has not produced a good result. It has been severely criticised by both Argentine and Brazilian papers as being improper, coming as it does from a party that can neither be impartial nor disinterested in the matter, for even recently the Uruguayan government has been selling ammunition to the rebels. It also seems that the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires has publicly used some strong expressions about it, qualifying it as an impertinent attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a neighboring state. Brazil is competent to settle the matter without the officious assistance of Mr. Borda. These expressions are believed to have given rise to the telegram from President Madero, peremptorily calling Dr. Albuat to Rio Janeiro. The general opinion is that Mr. Borda has taken a false step and laid himself open to a decided "smash." If this serves to reduce the ideas of his self-importance, good will have come out of evil. —*Montevideo Times*, April 9.

—Even the municipal elections of the province cannot be allowed to pass without bloodshed. On Sunday last, almost on the confines of the city of Buenos Aires, in Santa Barcas, the usual thing happened. Nobody ever knows who fired first; no one ever knows, until the firing began, if it was one or several, although one would have found it difficult to conceal a Remington rifle. The firing goes on in a desultory kind of way for some time, and the police look on. Two or three men, against whom nobody has a grudge, fall dead or desperately wounded, and the firing ceases. Nobody knows what it began about; nobody can say what end it has served; but human life is sacrificed needlessly, and another argument put in the mouths of those who hate freedom, and who would deny to the people the right of self-government. The president over the election in this case was a foreigner, one who, contrary to the general rule, took some little interest in public affairs. He has estimated since that it is the last election with which he will have anything to do. Thus the services of good men are lost. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, April 20.

—In spite of the advent of cold weather, cholera still lingers about. There are not many cases, indeed there never have been very many, but it has not left us yet. It is stated to have broken out severely among the Japanese troops in various places, and in this and other ways it will probably be kept going in Asia and Europe during the whole of their summer. There is no reason to suppose that we are going to get rid of it easily, and our sanitary authorities would do well to look to their work during the winter, so that summer may not find us again unprepared. The utter uselessness of quarantine has been proved over and over again, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of it. Quarantine does not exclude, and it inspires a false feeling of security, thus preventing the introduction of many necessary reforms. If the disclosures regarding Plague Island do not lead to the abolition of the pest-house there, then the rulers of the neighboring republic must be more entirely lost to shame than appears possible. Meanwhile, the revival of cholera in Concordia has caused serious trouble to the *saladeros* on the Banda Oriental side of the Uruguay. The owners had their contracts already made, as some relaxation in the quarantine regulations had been allowed as regarded the importation of live cattle. But the renewed outbreak in Concordia, where several deaths have occurred during the last week, has caused quarantine to be again imposed with all its stringency, and the *saladeros* are the sufferers. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, April 20.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 6.—Senate.—The following officers were elected: Vice-president, Senator João Pedro Bello Vieira; 1st secretary, Senator João Barbalho; 2nd secretary, Senator Joaquim Caladua; 3rd secretary, Senator Gu-tavo Richard; 4th secretary, Senator Joaquim Sarmiento. For the vice presidency Senator Quintino Bocayna received one vote. There was received a communication from the senator asking for 20 days leave of absence.

Chamber of Deputies.—For want of a quorum the Chamber was unable to organize. Deputy Serzedello moved to ask for information from the war department in regard to the execution of Art. 10 of Law No. 695 in relation to military officers and public functionaries imprisoned, banished or shot. He also moved to ask the minister of finance whether he sustains the order of the ex-minister Felisbello Freire for excluding from their legal claims in the treasury public employees who, without trial, were dismissed on the ground of being traitors to the republic. In support of his motion Deputy Serzedello described the precarious situation of the families of the sufferers.

MAY 7.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario said that last year the Senate had received a communication to the government asking for a list of soldiers and civilians that had been shot by order of the government. On the 18th of December the minister of war by order of the President of the republic replied that instructions had been sent to the commanders of the military districts to furnish the information required. Up to the present no such information has reached the Senate. Thousands of Brazilians are reduced to penury by the silence of the government, which in its unwillingness to expose the criminals, is withholding official information on the subject. The senator took occasion to say that he was utterly opposed to military governments, to military insurrections and to military politicians. The first duty of a military man is to obey orders, and, if in 1889 Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who then held a confidential office under the cabinet of Visconde de Ouro Preto, wished to overthrow the government, he should first have not only resigned his place as adjutant-general of the army, but also thrown up his commission as a military officer. So much importance does the speaker attach to military discipline that he would not have hesitated to serve under Marshal Floriano Peixoto, though condemning his conduct against the revolutionary squadron. But in this case he would not have accepted illegitimate compensation for his services, nor would he have permitted prisoners to be taken from his ship for the purpose of being murdered. He concluded by introducing bills granting amnesty to civilians implicated in the revolution and for regulating the payment of the claims of the families of victims.

Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber was still unable to organize for want of a quorum. Deputy José Carlos introduced a bill reducing to one year the period for which coast navigation is permitted to foreign vessels.

MAY 8.—Senate.—Senator João Barbalho moved to appoint a committee for regulating the distribution of federal troops among the states. In the preamble to the motion he states that experience has demonstrated that the presence of dangerous official influences supported by armed forces prevents the states from governing themselves in conformity with the federal system. Barão do Ladario introduced a bill for merging into a single school all the existing military schools.

Chamber of Deputies.—This house was still without a quorum.

MAY 9.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario moved that the official information relative to the shooting, or rather murder, of officers of the army and navy should be published in the *Diário Oficial*. In his speech in defence of his motion he alluded to the revolution of Nov. 15th, 1889, and undertook to prove on a fitting occasion that the plot from which that revolution resulted had not originally contemplated any change in the form of government. After voting the motion the Senate elected its standing committee.

Chamber of Deputies.—In the name of the opposition Deputy Zama appealed to the leader of the government deputies to modify the resolution of re-electing the officers who served during the previous session. Any other combination, he said, would satisfy the opposition, which, unless the government deputies acceded to this proposal, would not assist in making a quorum.

He added, however, that, if the government deputies succeeded in organizing the house without the assistance of the opposition members, the latter would not continue to absent themselves. In a speech declining to accede to the demands of the opposition Deputy Glycerio made some statements which it is well to put on record. One of these statements is that, in his opinion, the government of João de Castilhos is just as legal as that of President Prudente de Moraes. Another of his statements is that the election of Deputy Serzedello to congress was a triumph of federalism in this country, in which a reaction in favor of the federalists have resulted from the severe measures to which President Floriano Peixoto resorted to in making war on the revolutionists.

MAY 10.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario warmly expressed his indignation at the false reports made to the government by commanders in regard to military murders committed in their respective districts. Were it in his power, he said, he would introduce a bill authorizing the government to purchase the commissions of Evertton Quadros and Moreira Cesar, so that these officers might no longer continue to disgrace the army. He moved that the officers of the Senate should be instructed to call on the President of the republic and explain to him the absolute necessity of proceeding to a calm, just and rigorous investigation in regard to the criminal, inhuman and dishonorable facts that have been made public in relation to those military murders, some of which were committed in the very presence of Col. Moreira Cesar. Senator Coelho Rodrigues complained of the incompetence displayed in the management of the government printing-office and *Diário Oficial*. The Senate voted the resolution offered by Senator João Barbalho for appointing a committee to frame a bill regulating the distribution of the federal troops.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Rosa e Silva was elected president, receiving 90 votes, there being 7 scattering and 1 blank vote. Deputy Arthur Rios was elected 1st vice-president, and, in the absence of the president, who is in Paris, took the chair. Deputy Valladares appealed to the President of the republic to be the president of the nation and not of a party and to devote himself to the task of restoring peace to the people of the states and of enabling them once more to enjoy the rights of which they had previously been in possession for over 50 years. Deputy José Carlos declared that he would resign his seat in congress if it were proved that he had been elected by the federal republican party.

MAY 11.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario again criticized the information furnished by the war department in regard to military murders perpetrated under cover of martial law. Many such murders, he said, had been committed after the revolutionists had taken refuge on the Portuguese war vessels, among the disabled who could not accompany their friends and were consequently left to the mercy of the government on shore. In this part, he alluded to the fact that the Brazilian minister at Paris, after having declared in the press, by order of the government, that no such murders had been committed, was obliged to take part in the payment of a million of francs to the French government for the families of the victims, Buet, Muller and Etienne. There was some discussion of the senatorial election in Paraná.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedello, in the midst of repeated interruptions, defined his position in the Chamber. He had been sent to the Chamber by his constituents, he said, for the purpose of demanding peace, which he and they consider absolutely necessary to the safety of the republic and to the credit of the nation. For three years the country has been involved in a ruinous war which has sacrificed thousands of lives and exhausted the treasury. The government declares that it also desires peace, but only with the complete submission of those whom it chooses to call rebels; if the government, however, has any means of forcing the rebels into submission, why, he asks, does it not make use of those means and put an end to the struggle? Deputy Erico Coelho remarked that there is one way of ending the war in Rio Grande, and that is to declare war against Uruguay.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Telegrams from Alagoas say that the governor of the state has caused the arrest of several of his political opponents.

—The maximum temperature at São Paulo in the month of April was 86° Fahr., and the minimum 42.8°. The rainfall was 57.85 millimetres.

—The law students at Pernambuco and São Paulo are agitating for the restoration of Dr. Seabra to his chair in the faculty of the Pernambuco law school.

—The author of the book entitled *O Governador de Pernambuco e a Morte de José Maria* has applied to the governor for compensation for 49 copies of that book seized by the police.

—The commission charged with improving the port of S. João da Barra has suspended work because of the epidemic existing there. It is not stated what the epidemic is, but it is probably cholera *de pois*.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 8th states that the secretary of justice Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, accompanied by policemen, assaulted Dr. Celso Garcia on Largo da Sé on account of some articles which the latter had published against him in the *Democrata Federal*.

—A Pernambuco telegram says that on the 7th inst. a police force attacked the people who had assembled to witness the departure of the 2nd battalion of infantry. There resulted a fight in which several persons on both sides were wounded, some of them dangerously.

—In an address crunched in the most complimentary terms, students of the Pernambuco law school inform ex-congressman Seabra that they have selected him to be their paragon in the official act of conferring the degrees granted by that school. The address is signed by 154 students.

—The governor and legislature of Piauí seem to be at loggerheads, and the lieutenant governor telegraphs from Maranhão that the legislature in its hostility to the governor has cancelled his (the lieutenant governor's) indefinite leave of absence and has voted to deprive him of the office that was conferred on him by the people.

—It is asserted that the epidemic of yellow fever which has appeared in Campinas, São Paulo, is now steadily declining. A local paper gives the mortality for April at 191, against 114 last year, 146 in 1893 and 389 in 1892, from all causes. In 1889 the April mortality was 863. The population of the town is estimated at twenty thousand.

—A conflict has now arisen in Bahia, the state legislature having undertaken to cancel the authority of the vice-governor. How this is to be done without a formal impeachment, is not clear; but the political agitators do not seem to be troubled by any such obstacles. They do what they please without any regard to law or the constitution.

—At the congressional election held in the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 5th inst. Dr. Manoel Queiroz de Mattoso Ribeiro was chosen senator and Dr. Julio Verissimo, deputy. In the circular issued by the senator-elect when he presented himself as a candidate he promised that, if elected, he would exert himself to promote financial retrenchment, reduction of taxes, free elections and correction of administration abuses.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A telegram of the 5th inst. from Montevideo says that Silveira Martins and Custodio de Mello have been interviewed on the subject of the President's message.

The latter is reported to have expressed regret that the President should have chosen to take an

incorrect view of the situation in Rio Grande. He believes that the continuation of the war will ruin the country.

Silveira Martins is said to have simply remarked that the Rio Grandenses are fighting for what they have always fought, that is to free themselves from the yoke of a tyrant forced on them by a government. The President's statements in regard to the monarchical tendencies of the revolution he regards as absurd.

As has been announced the case of Col. Fausto Tavares was brought up before the Supreme Tribunal at its sitting on the 8th inst. The courtroom was crowded with spectators, who, during the proceedings, were impelled by their feelings to give vent to frequent outbursts of sympathy for the sufferings which had been endured by the venerable prisoner. After a long debate it was decided by a vote of 6 to 1 to issue an order for the prisoner's release. The dissentient vote was that of the newly-appointed judge Lucio de Mendonça. Two of the judges refrained from voting and three were absent.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th states that Gen. Santiago, assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Mura's staff, who has been temporarily commanding the military district since the late's resignation, has asked to be relieved of this command and has tendered his resignation of the office of assistant adjutant-general.

Col. Sampaio, however, published in a Porto Alegre paper a long article denying that he wished, as has been alleged, to invade the republic of Uruguay.

The correspondent of the *Jornal do Brazil*, writing from Salta, gives an account of the engagement on the 28th ult., which, though still incomplete, is more explicit than any account of that engagement that had been previously received.

He says that on the 25th inst. Admiral Saldanha da Gama, having learned that a force of 1,000 men from Livramento were on their way to join Gen. Hyppolito, took up the line of march for the purpose of preventing the junction. After three days march he met and attacked the Castilhistas column at a place called Quary Chico, about five leagues from the boundary line. The engagement lasted several hours, and the Castilhistas were slowly retiring in good order when a sudden charge of the federalist lancers under José Tigre completely routed them, scattering them in every direction and driving many of them into Uruguayan territory. The loss of the Castilhistas is said to have been heavy and their military archives were captured by the federalists.

This success is said to have inspired the federalists with much enthusiasm and with great confidence in Saldanha da Gama's ability as a military leader.

Apparicio Saravia's report of the battle of the 13th ult. has been published. He was surprised, he says, by a Castilhistas force, which he estimates at from 2,800 to 3,000, under Meina Borreto, Carlos Belles and Pantaleão. He immediately formed his men, however, drove back the Castilhistas that endeavored to oppose his march and after passing by D. Pedro's recrossed the Santa Maria river and camped on the southern bank, avoiding, in accord with his policy at the time, a pitched battle with the enemy. His loss in the engagement was 13 killed and 41 wounded. By a chief of D. Pedro he was informed that there had reached that place 60 of the enemy's wounded, including the commander of the 13th infantry and another colonel.

Telegrams of the 11th and 12th state that 150 federalists under the command of Ismael Soares were surprised and defeated by Castilhistas belonging to Gen. Hyppolito's command. The federalists are said to have lost 50 men, including prisoners, who, after being captured, were barbarously murdered. Brazilian refugees at Buenos Aires have issued a manifesto refuting the statements made in the message of President Prudente de Moraes in regard to the objects of the revolutionists.

Gen. Innocencio Galvão, who succeeds Gen. Moura in the command of the military district, will leave for Rio Grande, it is said, on the 22nd inst., taking with him a battalion of infantry, probably the 16th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Work was begun on the construction of the Alagoas Central railway on 12th inst.

—The S. Christovão tramway company has established steam traction between the Largo da Cancellia and the end of the Pedregulho line.

—At the S. Paulo station of the Central railway a plate was robbed of 6,000\$000 on the morning of the 8th inst. These robberies are becoming much too frequent.

—Traffic on the railway from Maragogipe to S. Felix, Bahia, was formally inaugurated on the 12th inst. This road is a branch of the Central Bahia railway, and will serve a very productive district.

—On the 9th inst. there was a collision between two trains at Bifurcação on the Central railway. Both trains were considerably damaged and several passengers and railway employees were wounded, one of the latter, a brakeman, having since died of his wounds.

LOCAL NOTES

—Why should not Austria and Belgium now protest against the retention of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany?

—It is estimated that the cost of repairing the forts on Cobras and Villegaignon islands will be 2,500,000\$.

—Instead of resorting to all kinds of arbitrary measures for upholding the republic, would it not be wiser to give us a better republic and let it uphold itself?

—The President has appointed Gen. Innocencio Galvão de Queiroz to the command of the 6th military district, comprising the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—A telegram from Paris to-day announces the death in that city of Dr. Afonso de Carvalho, Brazilian minister at Vienna.

—On the 8th inst. Barão do Ladario presented a bill in the Senate uniting all the military schools in one and locating it somewhere in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The chief of the commission appointed to superintend the naval constructions in Europe, Capt. Henrique Pinheiro Guedes, left for that destination on the 9th inst.

—Dr. Erico Coelho seems to be convert from allyship to homeopathy. He believes in trying to end the war in Rio Grande by declaring war against Uruguay. *Similia similibus curantur.*

—Before the revolt, the corps of "blue jackets" numbered 3,174 men; now the corps numbers only 1,248 men. In view of the increase in the army, this reduction in the naval force is significant.

—The *Temps*, of Paris, now wants the Chinese indemnity to Japan fiscalized by European powers! But — what have the European powers to do with it? Is it not possible for them to mind their own business?

—On April 26th a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Buenos Aires papers saying that Quintino Bocayna would probably be elected vice-president of the Senate. And yet Quintino scored only one vote for that office.

—According to a Washington paper Minister Mendonça has offered \$105,000 for the residence of Senator McPherson in that city. The Brazilian minister is described as one of the richest diplomats in Washington.

—The minister of the navy has granted permission to Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves to reply to Barão do Ladario, provided his answer contains nothing inconsistent with the elevated positions occupied by both gentlemen.

—We deeply regret to hear of the death from yellow fever of Mr. Charles F. Ancell, British acting consul at this port, which occurred at Petropolis at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ancell was at his office on Friday last.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 11th inst. says that, although the new Italian minister is on his way to Brazil, the present minister will remain in charge of the legation until the pending claims against the Brazilian government shall have been settled.

—The Uruguayan government has at last issued a decree, dated the 11th, relieving all Brazilian arrivals, except from Santos, from quarantine. This will be a severe loss to the Flores island contractors, in which a member of President Borda's family is interested.

—The "no quorum" epidemic in the Chamber of Deputies, which begins this year on the day of opening, threatens grave consequences for the republic if it is not promptly checked. How would a resolution do, by way of a remedy, withholding pay for every day's absence?

—Instead of paying Evertton Quadros, Moreira Cesar and other officers of a similar character to throw up their commissions, as Barão do Ladario suggests, would it not be well for some officer zealous for military honor to prefer charges against them and have them cashiered by court martial?

—The Rio correspondent of the Buenos Aires papers seems to have learned something from the New York reports which favored us with their presence not long ago. Recently he has reported a revolution in Ceará and the arrest of the leaders of the military disturbance about the end of April.

—On the 6th inst. at a house on D. Castorina road a little boy 5 years of age, was extinguished by an explosion of kerosene. His mother and one of the neighbors who assisted her in extinguishing the flames, were also burned, and the kitchen in which the explosion occurred was considerably damaged.

—At the meeting of the board of directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro company on the 9th inst. the president of the company is reported to have expressed the deepest concern at the fact of the company's ship *Santa Theresa* having been made, when in the compulsory service of the government, the scene of a military murder.

—In view of the circumstance that Col. Moreira Cesar denies that any army and naval officers have been shot in Santa Catharina, he should at once be ordered to produce Barão do Batovy, Capt. Lorena, Col. Anlrade, and the many other officers reported to have been shot. There are certain men missing; where are they?

—The cable says that the Emperor of China will send a special embassy to Russia, Germany and France to thank the rulers of these countries for their interference in the peace negotiations between China and Japan. There seems to be a little celestial glory attached to this meddling in affairs which do not concern you.

—The *debut* of Dr. Lucio de Mendonça, as a justice of the Supreme Tribunal, on the 8th inst., can not be considered a success. He was the only judge who voted against the release of Col. Fausto Tavares, and his reasons for this vote were essentially political. It is a pity that jacobinism should find lodgment in the highest court in Brazil.

—On last Thursday a young lady complained to the police of the brutal treatment which she had received from her two brothers, who, on account of her wish to become a nun, were endeavoring to send her by force to Mannos. On being questioned by police delegate Moura Canjiz she stated that she had been brought to this city from Pelotas on the transport *Onidua*. She had succeeded, however, in sending a telegram to President Prudente de Moraes, who, on the arrival of the *Onidua* at this port, sent an officer on board to convey her to an hotel in Larangeiras, where an aunt of hers in stopping. As her brothers had not relinquished their attempt to send her against her will to Mannos, she appealed to the police for protection.

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Reserve fund... £1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital. " 2,400,751 ..

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro :

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Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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(Caixa 108.)

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Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in (and cor-
respondents)
Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild
Suisse, Frankfurt a. M.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.England..... Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Bramill's Sons & Co., London.
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de
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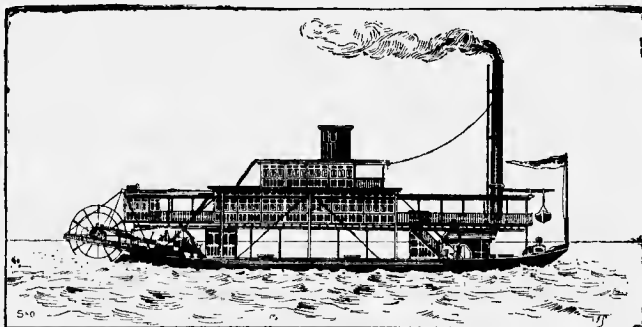
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